Rapid Bioassessment in Wadeable Streams and Rivers by Volunteer Monitors

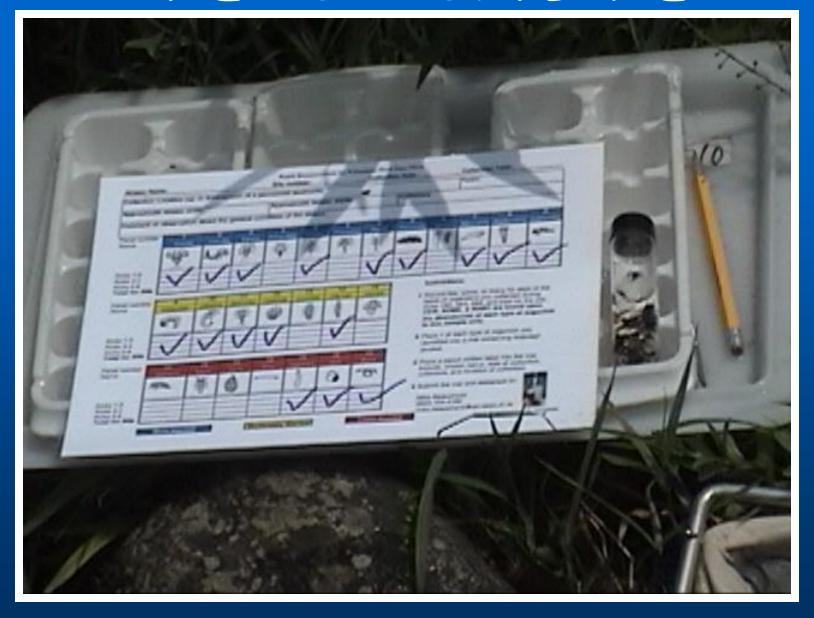
Instructions



Michael Beauchene **Connecticut DEP Bureau of Water Protection & Land Reuse** Planning and Standards Division **Volunteer Monitoring Coordinator** mike.beauchene@po.state.ct.us



THE BOTTOM LINE



Overview of Procedure

- Site selection (set up)
- Collect (scrub & kick)
- Process (observe & Sort)
- Identify
- Voucher
- Submit
- Congratulations



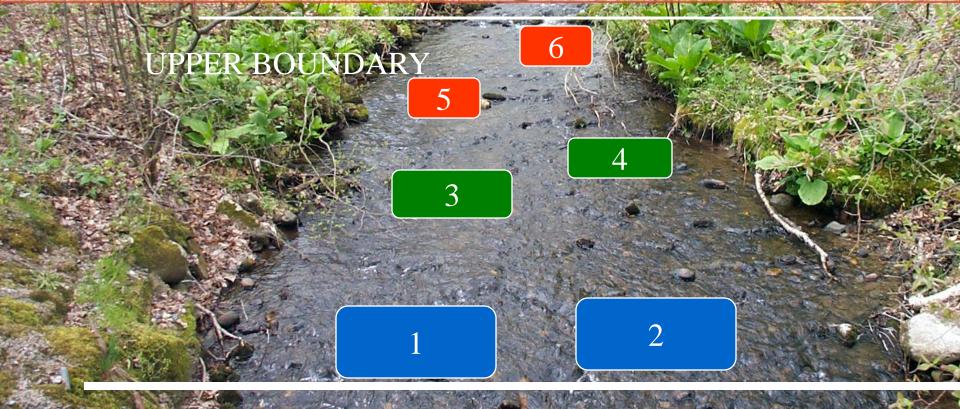


Step 1: Set up Establish the sampling station Select an appropriate riffle area Define the upper and lower boundaries **UPPER BOUNDARY** LOWER BOUNDARY

Step 1: Set up

Establish the sampling station

- Select an appropriate riffle area
- Define the upper and lower boundaries
- Visualize where you can put the net into the water 6 times



Step 2: Collect

Collect Samples from Locations 1 & 2

DUMP CONTENTS OF KICKS 1&2 INTO TRAY A





Step 2: Collect

Collect Samples from Locations 1 & 2

DUMP CONTENTS OF KICKS 3&4 INTO TRAY B





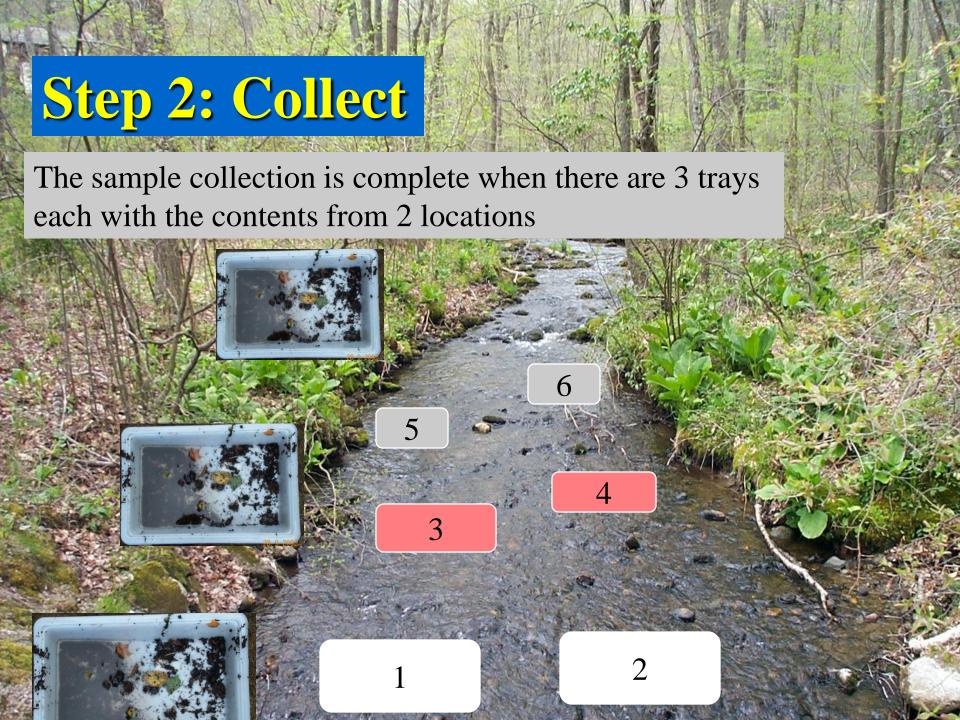
Step 2: Collect

Collect Samples from Locations 1 & 2

DUMP CONTENTS OF KICKS 5&6 INTO TRAY C







Step 3: Process the sample

Pick out large debris from each tray and sort by like types into Ice cube tray



Step 3: Process the sample





Rapid Bioassessment for Volunteers Kick Sample

This chart is for preliminary sorting purposes when implementing RAPID BIOASSESSMENT FOR VOLUNTEER MONITORS. This chart is not intended to produce definitive identification of aquatic macroinvertebrates. It was designed to complement a series of field identification cards and the RBV data sheet. Additional information about the RBV program is available at http://dep.state.ct.us/wtr/volunmon/volopp.htm or by contacting Mike Beauchene at (860-424-4185) mike.Beauchene@po.state.ct.us

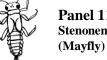
*Drawings represent the approximate maximum size of each organism.

Is the Organism Wide or Flat & Have Medium to Large Legs?

3 Long Thin Tails



Panel 2: Isonvchia (Mavfly)



Panel 11: Stenonema



2 Long Thin Tails



Panel 3: **Epeorus** (Mavfly)



Panel 4: Peltoperlidae (Stonefly)



Panel 5A: Perlidae (Stonefly)



Panel 5B: **Pteronarycs** (Stonefly)



O Long Thin Tails



Panel 14: Odonata (Dragonfly)



Nigronia (Fishfly)

Panel 15A: Amphipod

Panel 13A: Corvdalus (Dobsonfly)



Panel 15B: Isopod

Is the organism Round or Cylindrical & Have Small or No Legs?

Hidden Legs



Panel 12: Psephenus (Water Penny Beetle)

Without Leas



With Legs

Panel 15D: Midge Larva

Panel 15E: **Black Fly**





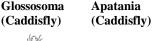




Builds a Shelter/Case



Panel 6A: Panel 6B: Glossosoma





(Caddisfly)

Panel 8B Lepidostoma (Caddisfly)

PART THE

No Shelter/Case



Panel 7: Rhyacophia (Caddisfly)



Panel 9: Hydropsychidae (Caddisfly)

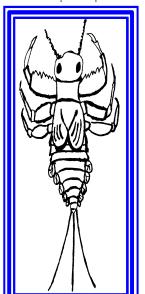


Panel 10: Chimarra (Caddisfly)

PANEL # 1

BODY-BUILDER MAYFLY

Genus Drunella Family Ephemerellidae Order Ephemeroptera



Feeding Group = Scraper

Key features to look for:

First section of the front legs look like muscular biceps.

Front legs have a serrated edge.

Flat body with obvious legs.

3 tails at the end of the abdomen.

Single set of wing pads.

Small round gills on the sides of the abdomen.

Key behaviors to look for:

This may fly nymph will crawl among leaves, stones, and other debris in the tray.

Occasionally it may swim by slowly undulating back and forth.

Points of Note:

This organism can be confused with other members of the same family. These may flies can be very abundant under appropriate conditions. The defining feature of this organism is the enlarged front legs with a serrated edge.

MOST WANTED

PANEL # 9

COMMON NET-SPINNER

Family Hydropsychidae
Order Trichoptera

Ecological Information

Tolerance Value = 4

Feeding Group = Collector-filterer

Kev	features	tο	look	for
VEA	reatures	w	IOOK	IOL

Worm-like body.

Dark colored sometimes greenish body.

Two paint brush-like tails at the end of the abdomen.

Fluffy gills on the underside of the abdomen.

Dirty or hairy appearance (sometimes).

Two hooks at the end of the abdomen.

Dark plate above each pair of legs.

Key behaviors to look for:

Extremely active, wiggles violently back and forth.

Gregarious, will form clumps of 2-4 in the tray.

MAY CLING STRONGLY TO THE NET

Points of Note:

This is probably one of the most common organisms encountered during benthic sampling. These can be extremely abundant under appropriate conditions.

Because some are greenish in color they may be confused as *Rhyacophila*. Hydropsychidae have a dark plate above each pair of legs and fluffy gills on the underside of the abdomen, *Rhyacophila* do not. The tiny filtering nets of this organism can be observed on and between substrate.

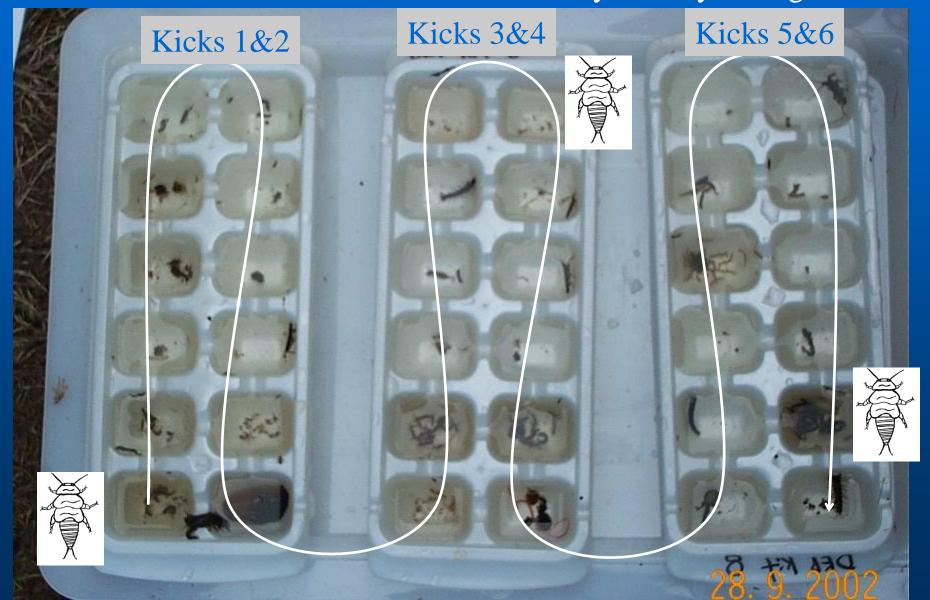
MODERATELY WANTED

Step 4: Identify



Step 4: Identify

Start with the one ice cube well and weave your way through





Step 4: Identify

Fill in datasheet



Щ	Y			COLLECTION DATE:		COLLECTION T	ME:
LOCATIO	ON DESCRIPTION:			COLLECTORS NAMI	ES:		
TOWN:			NOTES/COMMENTS:				
_	1	2	3	4	5A	5 B	5 C
	Body builder mayfly Drunella	Minnow mayfly Isonychia	2-tailed flat head mayfly Epeorus	Roach-like stonefly Peltoperlidae	Common stonefly Perlidae	Giant stonefly Pteronarcys	Misc Stonefly
MOST		- isonycma	— Kool —	- Terroper ridae	_ _/	- 大部人 —	s\(\(\)
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Locs 1&2							
Locs 3&4							
Locs 5&6						_	
	6A Saddle-Case caddis	6 B Cornucopia Case caddis	7 Michelin Man caddis	8A Mid-size plant	8 B case caddis	DATA IN	TERPRETATION
⊢	Glossosoma	Apatania	Rhyacophila	Brachycentrus	Lepidostoma	# OF TYPES	WATER CHALITY
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Σ			- LANGE -	766		5 OR MORE	EXCEPTIONAL
		二角 腐 💳	3 007		- >	3 TO 4	EXCELLENT
Locs 1&2		45				1 TO 3	VERY GOOD
Locs 3&4						1100	VERT GOOD
Locs 5&6						0	MORE INFO NEEDED
	9	10	11	12	13 A	13 B	TO ASSESS
Щ	Common net-spinner	Fingernet Caddis	Flat Head mayfly	Water Penny	Dobsonfly	Fishfly	Dragonfly & Damselfly
.≼	Hydropsychidae	Chimarra	Stenonema	Psephenus	Corydalus	Nigronia	Odonata
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MODERATE							
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Locs 1&2							
Locs 3&4							
Locs 5&6							
	15 A	15 B	15 C	15 D	15 E	15 F	15 G
μ	Amphipod	Isopod	Leech	Midge	Black fly	Snail	Worm
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Step 5: Voucher

A voucher is at least 1 of each different type of organisms collected at the site. In addition a label written in pencil with date, stream, collectors, and location is placed inside. The voucher <u>is the</u> <u>data</u>. Each voucher is verified by CT DEP.

If it is not in the voucher it does not exist



Play it safe- when in doubt add one in



Step 6: Submit the Data

Mike Beauchene

Volunteer Monitoring Coordinator

mike.beauchene@po.state.ct us

(860) 424-4185

Percent composition of each RBV category for samples collected during the fall of 2004. (collector id - site number)

By Volunteer Monitors

Year 2001 Summary Report

Rapid Bioassessment in Wadeable Streams and Rivers





SAFETY FIRST

ACCESS TO THE STREAM

PARKING/TRAFFIC

STEEP BANKS

POISION IVY/PRICKER BUSHES

ANGRY LANDOWNERS



SAFETY FIRST

WADING IN THE STREAM

SLIPPERY ROCKS

FAST FLOW

DEEP SPOTS

COLD WATER





HIDDEN SHARP DEBRIS

GLASS

METAL

OTHER





Not Getting a good Voucher

- -Poor sorting due to too much material &/or muddied water
- -Rushed sorting due to nuisance insects, rain, snow, hunger, other commitments
- -Thinking someone else put one in already
- -Not using enough alcohol
- -Not labeling or using pen on your label

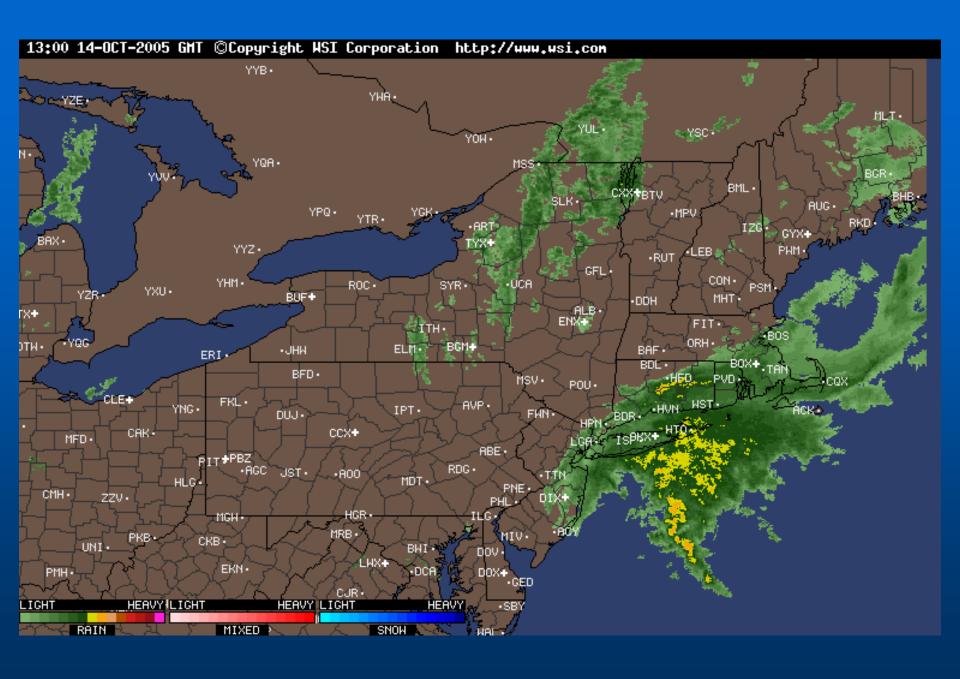






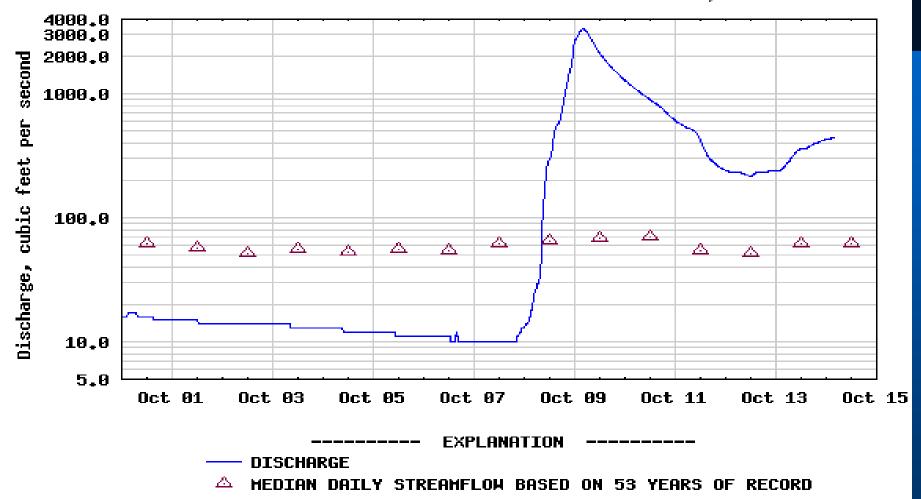






≥USGS

USGS 01186500 STILL RIVER AT ROBERTSVILLE, CT.



Provisional Data Subject to Revision

